

creeks that thread their way alternately between small heavily wooded hammocks and beautiful islands all covered with undergrowth almost tropical in aspect, and bordered by luxuriant growths of tall marsh grass swaying in the gentle summer breeze. In such an environment the wiry trill of the Marsh Wren is the first bird voice to be heard at the morning awakening. This species breeds numerously in the county, being confined exclusively to salt water marshes. On May 9, among the marshes bordering the islands and hammocks north of St. Catherine's island, I examined many nests containing from one to five eggs. The latter number constitutes the full complement. The nests were globular in shape, with the entrance on the side, and were composed of the blades and stems of the marsh grass. They were placed in the tall grass well out of reach of high tides. This bird constructs many nests which apparently are never occupied, although I am not aware that anyone has carried on observations in one of their colonies sufficiently continuous to prove conclusively that these nests are not used in some way.

A THREE MONTHS' LIST OF THE BIRDS OF PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA.

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THE observations upon which the following list is based were made during a period extending from January 22 to April 29, 1918. The region covered included the greater part of Pinellas County, Florida, although most of the time was spent in the southern part of the county around the city of St. Petersburg, and along the keys which separate the Gulf of Mexico from the mainland.

Pinellas County is in the form of a peninsula about seven or eight miles wide at the widest point, and tapering to a blunt end at the southern end. Along the east side is Tampa Bay, on which is located St. Petersburg, a city of about 15,000, which has nearly double that population in the winter. Tampa is about fifty miles distant, up and across the bay.

On the west side of the county lies Boca Ceiga Bay, from which there are a few passes opening into the Gulf of Mexico between the keys. These are for the most part very narrow. The keys them-

selves are with a few exceptions only a few hundred yards in width. In some places there are thick groves of good sized palmettos but for the most part the vegetation is thin and scarce. There are a good many very shallow bayous on the inner side of the keys.

At the center of the Pinellas Peninsula and about two miles from its southern point is Salt Lake. As a matter of fact this lake is fresh in spite of its name. It has an area of perhaps a square mile. At three corners there are good sized marshes of tall grass and cat-tails, and at many places the banks are wet and soggy turf. It is an ideal place for many species of water birds, and hundreds of them are there. Unfortunately there seems to be absolutely no attempt made to enforce game laws either State or Federal. I visited Salt Lake many times and on every occasion discovered one or more persons shooting at the wildfowl there.

The mainland of the county consists almost entirely of pine barrens considerably thinned out for a long distance from the city by real estate developments. Indeed I often found that I could stroll through the heart of some good ornithological hunting ground on the cement sidewalks of some optimistic real estate speculator.

All around the coast line of the county are numerous bayous, which are usually very shallow and make excellent feeding places for wading birds.

This list makes no pretense of being more than an outline upon which to start a complete record of the bird life of this interesting region. In the first place it covers only a little over three months, and in addition I was in Florida convalescing from an operation following service in France. During the first part of my stay I was much limited in getting about, and at no time could I take very long walks or cover as much of the country as I should have liked.

The wealth of bird life, especially of various sorts of water birds, and the ease with which many of them can be observed makes Pinellas County a place of never ending interest to the ornithologist. The perfect climate of the winter heightens the charm.

1. **Colymbus auritus.** HORNED GREBE.—Rather common during February, but showing great variation as to abundance. On some days forty to sixty could be seen near the docks, while on other days none could be found. Seen only on Tampa and Boca Ceiga bays, never on the Gulf. Some specimens seen on February 18 were almost in full plumage.

2. **Podilymbus podiceps.** PIED-BILLED GREBE.—Abundant at all times on Salt Lake, which as mentioned above is actually fresh. These Grebes were in company with Coots, but not nearly so numerous. Present but less abundant as late as April 20.

3. **Gavia immer.** LOON.—Present in small numbers on the bays. On February 13 I watched two for some time within fifty feet of a dock from which a number of people were fishing.

4. **Gavia stellata.** RED-THROATED LOON.—Two seen on January 30 is my only record of this species.

5. **Larus argentatus.** HERRING GULL.—Herring Gulls were fairly common at all times although outnumbered by the two following species. Nearly all of the birds seen were immature.

6. **Larus delawarensis.** RING-BILLED GULL.—These gulls became very common from February 11 until late April, although prior to that time I did not see any. This may have been because I did not get to Boca Ceiga bay, where they were most abundant until that date. Fairly common along the Gulf beaches.

7. **Larus atricilla.** LAUGHING GULL.—Hundreds of Laughing Gulls were always present, and every sort of transitional stage of plumage could be observed. They are easily attracted by throwing minnows into the water. The fishermen call them Crying Gulls, a name perhaps fully as appropriate as the official title. The Laughing Gull is a persistent tormentor of the Brown Pelican. While the latter is squeezing the water from its pouch after catching a fish the Gull will calmly perch on the Pelican's head, and attempt to steal the fish when it is tossed prior to swallowing. The Pelicans appear to ignore totally the presence of the Gull and I have never seen one lose a fish. After watching hundreds of unsuccessful attempts by the Laughing Gulls to steal a meal in this way I came to the conclusion that they must be an extremely optimistic species.

8. **Larus franklini.** FRANKLIN'S GULL.—I saw one Franklin's Gull on February 26. It was in company with several other species at the mouth of a sewer where I watched it for half an hour or more with an eight diameter glass, often being within twenty-five feet. There could be no doubt of the identification. This is I believe a rare Gull in Florida.

9. **Larus philadelphia.** BONAPARTE'S GULL.—A few Bonaparte's Gulls were observed on a half-dozen different dates ranging from January 28 to April 29. They were always in company with Laughing Gulls. Apparently a regular but scarce winter visitor on this portion of the West Coast.

10. **Sterna caspia.** CASPIAN TERN.—This magnificent Tern was about as common as the equally handsome species which follows, both being abundant. They were seen over both bays, the Gulf and the fresh water lake. They are also fond of sitting for hours on sand bars with other water birds. At such times they are shy and are the first to take flight. They have a considerable variety of calls and whistles.

11. **Sterna maxima.** ROYAL TERN.—What has been said about

the foregoing species applies to this one. The two are usually found in company, but with a little practice it is easy to distinguish them from one another. Their beautiful flight and striking appearance make them most attractive.

12. *Sterna sandvicensis acuflavida*. CABOT'S TERN.—I saw a half dozen Cabot's Terns on February 14, March 25 and March 26. They were all on the Gulf side at Pass-a-Grille Key. They are probably more abundant than my records would indicate, but do not frequent the land-locked bays to so great an extent as do other Terns.

13. *Sterna hirundo*. COMMON TERN.—A few were seen during the last week of January and the first ten days of February. After that they seemed to disappear. Some of the birds were probably Forster's Terns but in winter plumage this is a distinction that is difficult to make.

14. *Sterna antillarum*. LEAST TERN.—One was seen on February 11, and I saw two more on April 26. These are my only records.

15. *Rynchops nigra*. BLACK SKIMMER.—Skimmers were among the most abundant of the water birds about St. Petersburg, but varied greatly in their abundance from day to day. Flocks of from a hundred to a thousand could be seen resting on sand bars. They were found for the most part on the bays. They are locally known as Scissorbills and Shearwaters.

16. *Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus*. FLORIDA CORMORANT.—Whether all of the Cormorants observed were of this subspecies I cannot say, although theoretically I suppose that they were. In any case those which were breeding on Bird Key must have been floridanus. The Cormorants are known locally and to the tourists as "nigger ducks." They are probably the most abundant water bird of Pinellas county, although not as conspicuous as the Brown Pelican. On February 11 at Pass-a-Grille I saw a flock of Florida Cormorants which numbered easily twelve thousand. The flock was apparently following some vast school of fish, and swung about in the air and water for two hours or more before passing out of sight. This was in the Gulf of Mexico. At one time the flock came so near the beach that I could hear the roar of the wings. About half of the birds were in the water and half in the air, and they kept constantly changing, so that there was a tremendous amount of activity. A few Pelicans, Mergansers and Gulls were mingled in the flock. On a visit to Bird Key, April 3, I found the Cormorants nesting in large numbers. The nests were in the most inaccessible portions of the mangroves, and were further protected by the violent disgorging of half digested fish by their tenants.

17. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. WHITE PELICAN.—I saw only two White Pelicans. One was flying over Salt Lake on February 7 and the other was at Bird Key on February 18. The fishermen assure me that a few are seen every winter on Boca Ceiga bay.

18. *Pelecanus occidentalis*. BROWN PELICAN.—Brown Pelicans are the chief show bird of St. Petersburg. They are the pets of the tour-

ists, who take endless delight in their extraordinary prowess as living fish nets. During the past winter fishermen have been attempting to get permission to kill the Pelicans on the ground that they destroy valuable fish. The absurdity of this assertion is apparent to anyone who has watched the birds. Hundreds of Brown Pelicans nest on Bird Key, the nests being placed at from six to twenty-five feet in the mangroves. I visited the key on April 3 at which time the young were just hatching.

19. *Fregata aquila*. MAN-O'-WAR-BIRD.— I first saw a Man-o'-war-bird on the Gulf side on April 4. From April 16 to 29, when I left, I saw from one to four of them every day. The extraordinary grace with which they sail in the heaviest wind or the most complete calm makes them conspicuous in spite of their comparatively small numbers.

20. *Mergus serrator*. RED-BREADED MERGANSER.— Flocks of two or three to sixteen or eighteen were frequently observed. They were very tame, frequently coming directly under the docks. Full plumaged males were seldom seen.

21. *Mergus americanus*. MERGANSER.— Three adult males were seen, the last on March 25.

22. *Anas platyrhynchos*. MALLARD.— Only one Mallard was seen, February 11.

23. *Anas fulvigula fulvigula*.— I saw a flock of about a dozen Florida Ducks in the Manatee river across the mouth of Tampa bay from the southern tip of Pinellas county, but I have no doubt that they occur on the Pinellas side of the bay as well. The birds were seen from a steamer on January 30.

24. *Chaulelasmus streperus*. GADWALL.— I got quite close to a flock of eight Gadwalls at Salt Lake on March 4th. Although this was the only time that I saw them it is probable that they had been there for some time among the hundreds of Scaups.

25. *Querquedula discors*. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.— I did not see any Teal but Howard Hall, of Indianapolis, Ind., observed some Blue-winged Teal at Clearwater in January.

26. *Marila valisineria*. CANVAS-BACK.— Fairly abundant at Salt Lake until the middle of March. First seen February 7. The extremely cold winter in the North may have been responsible for their appearance so far South.

27. *Marila marila*. SCAUP DUCK.— Positively identified only once, March 4.

28. *Marila affinis*. LESSER SCAUP DUCK.— Extremely abundant on both salt and fresh water. On Salt Lake they are constantly shot at by local hunters who totally disregard all game laws, but they remain there by hundreds if not thousands. Abundant as late as April 20.

29. *Marila collaris*. RING-NECKED DUCK.— One seen on Boca Ceiga bay on February 14.

30. *Erismatura jamaicensis*. RUDDY DUCK.— A good sized flock

of Ruddy Ducks was on Salt Lake on February 7 and 8 but I did not see them at any other time.

31. **Guara alba.** WHITE IBIS.—The White Ibis was inconspicuous until April, being seen only on Bird Key, where I found two on February 18. Throughout April they were very abundant, often being seen wheeling about over the city. They frequently fly in wedge shaped flocks. I have seen as many as five hundred circling about together. They are probably the largest breeder at Bird Key.

32. **Mycteria americana.** WOOD IBIS.—I saw only one Wood Ibis. It was at Salt Lake on April 20. It sailed about overhead for some time.

33. **Ardea herodias herodias.** GREAT BLUE HERON.—So far as I could tell without collecting any specimens Great Blue Herons and Ward's Herons seemed to be about equally abundant. Large numbers of both were present. During the last week of March birds were building nests on Bird Key. These were, I suppose, *A. h. wardi*.

34. **Herodias egretta.** EGRET.—It was a pleasant surprise to find the Egret quite well established. I have seen as many as fifty together. Nesting preparations were started at Bird Key at the time of my last visit April 4.

35. **Egretta candidissima candidissima.** SNOWY EGRET.—Not nearly as abundant as the preceding species during the latter part of my stay but commoner during February. I did not see any Snowy Egrets at Bird Key, although told that they nest there. A number in full breeding plumage were noted.

36. **Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis.** LOUISIANA HERON.—Common at every pool and bayou and along the shore. Usually quite tame. Breed on Bird Key.

37. **Florida cærulea.** LITTLE BLUE HERON.—Very abundant, but seen mostly on the mud flats on the bay side of the Gulf keys. A few in the white plumage seen. Breed on Bird Key.

38. **Nyctanassa violacea.** YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Only one seen.

39. **Rallus elegans.** KING RAIL.—One apparently spent several weeks in a brackish bog not a hundred feet in diameter, and very near one of the city streets. It could be seen frequently and heard oftener. This species also occurred at Salt Lake.

40. **Gallinula galeata.** FLORIDA GALLINULE.—The marshes about Salt Lake were full of Florida Gallinules, and they could be seen there at any time. They were probably breeding.

41. **Fulica americana.** COOT.—Coots were very abundant on Salt Lake. Flocks of three or four hundred were common, and parts of the marshes were almost crowded with them. Some were there at least as late as April 20.

42. **Gallinago delicata.** WILSON'S SNIBE.—Two Wilson's Snipe were present in the same bog mentioned above as the home of the King Rail from January 26 to March 6. These were the only ones I saw.

43. **Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus.** LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER.— I suppose that the Dowitchers observed were of this subspecies. They were common on the mud flats and beaches, although none were seen after April 1. They were usually in flocks of about a dozen.

44. **Pisobia minutilla.** LEAST SANDPIPER.— Extremely common, occurring with the Semipalmated and Western Sandpipers in flocks of hundreds on beaches and mud flats.

45. **Pelidna alpina sakhalina.** RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.— Did not appear to be common but a few could usually be found in any large group of shore birds. In winter plumage they are so inconspicuous that they were doubtless passed by at times.

46. **Ereunetes pusillus.** SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.— Common on all the beaches and flats.

47. **Ereunetes mauri.** WESTERN SANDPIPER.— Apparently not very common, but this is perhaps due to the close resemblance to the preceding species.

48. **Totanus melanoleucus.** GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.— Two were seen on February 15.

49. **Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus.** WESTERN WILLET.— While I did not collect any Willets I assumed those seen to be of this subspecies, as the Gulf Coast of Florida is a part of their regular winter range. Willets were abundant during all of my stay and were most commonly seen in groups of four to six. On February 16 I saw a flock of at least a thousand on a sand bar in Boca Ceiga bay. I often heard them crying as they flew about at night, especially when there was a good moon.

50. **Actitis macularia.** SPOTTED SANDPIPER.— This species was not as abundant as would be expected. I saw it only three or four times.

51. **Squatarola squatarola.** BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.— Quite common up to April 16. Seen mostly in small flocks on the Gulf beaches.

52. **Oxyechus vociferus.** KILLDEER.— While it is true that the Killdeer is not the most abundant shore bird of Pinellas County it is easily the most conspicuous. Small numbers are present everywhere along the beaches and at many places inland. Like the Willet they are very active at night. Was very rare after the first of April.

53. **Ægialitis semipalmata.** SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.— This species was regularly present in fair sized flocks on all of the beaches. It was usually in company with other Plover and the smaller Sandpipers.

54. **Ægialitis meloda.** PIPING PLOVER.— Not so abundant as the preceding and seen only on the Gulf beaches of the outer keys, where they could always be found in small flocks.

55. **Ægialitis nivosa.** SNOWY PLOVER.— The Snowy Plover is, I believe, a very rare bird in Florida. I saw only one which was on a sand bar south of Pass-a-Grille Key on March 25. I was able to examine it for a long time with an eight diameter binocular at a distance of less than fifty feet. There could be no question of the identification. It was in company with a small flock of Piping Plover.

56. *Ochthodromus wilsonius*. WILSON'S PLOVER.—A common species seen with almost every flock of shore birds. Last seen on March 25.

57. *Arenaria interpes morinella*. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—One of the most abundant of the shore birds, being found in about equal abundance along the surf and on the tidal flats.

58. *Colinus virginianus floridanus*. FLORIDA BOB-WHITE.—Bob-white did not appear to be very common, but were sometimes seen along the edges of the roads. I assume that they were of this subspecies.

59. *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*. MOURNING DOVE.—A common bird in the central part of the county, but not often seen near the water.

60. *Zenaida zenaida*. ZENAIDA DOVE.—I saw two Zenaida Doves on Pass-a-Grille Key on February 11. This is the only record I have of the species.

61. *Chæmepelia passerina terrestris*. GROUND DOVE.—Ground Doves are common throughout Pinellas County both on the mainland and the keys. In St. Petersburg they are often seen about the door yards. They are locally called Sand Doves, perhaps because all the ground is sand.

62. *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*. TURKEY VULTURE.—See following species.

63. *Catharista urubu*. BLACK VULTURE.—Both species of Vultures are of course extremely abundant. There is not a moment of the day when one to a hundred cannot be seen. The two species seem to be about equally common.

64. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—A Marsh Hawk could always be seen about Salt Lake and also along the keys, but there were probably not many individuals present.

65. *Accipiter velox*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—I saw one Sharp-shinned Hawk in the Pine woods on February 20.

66. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*. BALD EAGLE.—Quite common all around the coast line of the county. I knew of six nests. The first one which I found had two young which looked to be about half grown on February 13.

67. *Falco sparverius sparverius*. SPARROW HAWK.—Sparrow Hawks were abundant everywhere on mainland and keys.

68. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. OSPREY.—Frequently seen about the bays and over the Gulf.

69. *Aluco pratincola*. BARN OWL.—I flushed a Barn Owl among some thick pines north of the city on February 27. It lingered about the locality, where it probably spent the greater part of its time.

70. *Asio flammeus*. SHORT-EARED OWL.—The only Short-eared Owl which I saw I flushed from among the grass tufts at the lower end of Pass-a-Grille Key on February 11.

71. *Otus asio floridanus*. FLORIDA SCREECH OWL.—I frequently heard Screech Owls and knew of one hollow tree in which one roosted. Because of the locality I assumed the Owls to be floridanus.

72. **Coccyzus americanus americanus.** YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.—One Yellow-billed Cuckoo was seen on April 26 but it may have arrived considerably before that date as I had not previously been in a suitable region for this bird.

73. **Ceryle alcyon alcyon.** BELTED KINGFISHER.—Several Kingfishers could be seen in the course of a day along the shore, but though regular they were not abundant.

74. **Dryobates pubescens pubescens.** SOUTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER.—While I encountered Downy Woodpeckers occasionally they did not appear to be common at any time.

75. **Dryobates borealis.** RED-CKOAKED WOODPECKER.—Evidence in the form of old nests led me to believe that all Woodpeckers have recently been more common in Pinellas county than I found them. The Red-cockaded Woodpecker could be seen regularly in a few localities but was entirely missing from places equally favorable.

76. **Melanerpes erythrocephalus.** RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—Evidently a scarce bird at least at the season covered. I saw only two, March 21 and April 26.

77. **Centurus carolinus.** RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—This species with the exception of the following was the most abundant and evenly distributed Woodpecker. They were quite frequent on the keys where they nest in the trunks of the larger palmettos.

78. **Colaptes auratus auratus.** FLICKER.—The Flicker was common throughout the county both in the city and the pine woods. I saw them only rarely on the keys.

79. **Antrostomus carolinensis.** CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.—Rather common from March 13 on. One or two could usually be heard singing at any place around the edge of the city in the evening.

80. **Chordeiles virginianus chapmani.** FLORIDA NIGHTHAWK.—Unless *C. V. virginianus* occurs on this part of the West Coast during migration the Nighthawks I saw were of this subspecies. They did not appear until April 19 and were abundant after that date.

81. **Chætura pelagica.** CHIMNEY SWIFT.—Every day from March 24 to the end of my stay these birds were increasingly abundant. None seen before that date.

82. **Archilochus colubris.** RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—First seen on February 21 on Long Key. Only two others were seen in spite of the large quantities of flowering plants and trees.

83. **Tyrannus tyrannus.** KINGBIRD.—Kingbirds appeared first on April 28, the day before my departure.

84. **Myiarchus crinitus.** CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—Common in the pine woods and along the city streets after April 20.

85. **Sayornis phœbe.** PHOEBE.—I saw this species throughout my stay but not in large numbers.

86. **Cyanocitta cristata florincola.** FLORIDA BLUE JAY.—The Blue Jay ranks next to the Mockingbird in point of abundance among the

land birds. They are everywhere and in the city nest in trees along the streets and in the yards. There is a noticeable difference in the notes of the Florida birds and those found in the North.

87. **Corvus ossifragus.** FISH CROW.—All of the Crows which I observed were small in size and had the characteristic call of the Fish Crow. It would seem that *C. b. pascuus* (Florida Crow) must occur in the county but I did not see any that I could certainly identify as being of that subspecies.

88. **Agelaius phœniceus floridanus.** FLORIDA RED-WING.—Abundant on both wet and dry keys and in every bog hole and swamp.

89. **Sturnella magna argutula.** SOUTHERN MEADOWLARK.—I found Meadowlarks abundant everywhere except in the thicker pine woods. There is a decided difference in the song from that of *S. m. magna*. The birds were also much tamer than any Meadowlarks I had previously encountered.

90. **Quiscalus quiscula aglæus.** FLORIDA GRACKLE.—A common bird about the lawns of St. Petersburg. Not as abundant as the following species, nor so often seen about the water front or the marshes.

91. **Megaquiscalus major major.** BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE.—Common all along the water front and in the marshes around Salt Lake. A favorite perching place was on the mast head of any convenient boat in the yacht basin.

92. **Astragalinus tristis tristis.** GOLDFINCH.—Two Goldfinches seen on Pass-a-Grille Key on February 11 are my only record of this species.

93. **Poœcetes gramineus gramineus.** VESPER SPARROW.—I saw two Vesper Sparrows near Salt Lake on February 27. No other record.

94. **Passerculus sandwichensis savanna.** SAVANNAH SPARROW.—A small number of Savannah Sparrows were near Salt Lake during February, but I did not find them anywhere else.

95. **Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi.** HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—On February 1 and for a few days thereafter two Henslow's Sparrows were present on a scrubby sand field euphemistically known as Bay View Park. I did not see any elsewhere.

96. **Passerherbulus maritimus peninsulæ.** SCOTT'S SEASIDE SPARROW.—All of the region which I visited being south of Tarpon Springs I suppose that the Seaside Sparrows, which were fairly common, were of this subspecies, although some may have been *P. m. fisheri*. They were decidedly different in appearance from the Seaside Sparrows with which I had been familiar in the North. *P. m. macgillivrayi* may also have been among those present. This was a case where only a gun could give a strictly accurate answer.

97. **Spizella passerina passerina.** CHIPPING SPARROW.—One bird seen on February 19 is my only record.

98. **Spizella pusilla pusilla.** FIELD SPARROW.—A flock of half a dozen Field Sparrows seen near Salt Lake on February 7 is my only record of this species.

99. *Peucæa æstivalis æstivalis*. PINE-WOODS SPARROW.— There was one pine grove north of St. Petersburg where the Pine-woods Sparrow could always be found, but on the whole it did not appear to be as common as I had expected.

100. *Melospiza melodia melodia*. SONG SPARROW.— This region seemed a little too far south for the Song Sparrow, and two seen on February 13 are the only ones noted.

101. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.— Present in small numbers in almost all suitable localities, particularly in the swamps about Salt Lake.

102. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*. TOWHEE.— Towhees were plentiful in suitable country being most abundant where the Palmetto scrub was thick. I had a number of opportunities to examine birds at very close range and did not see any that could be considered *P. e. alleni*.

103. *Cardinalis cardinalis floridanus*. FLORIDA CARDINAL.— One of the commonest land birds both in the city yards and the country.

104. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK.— A few migratory birds, all males, were seen on April 28. This was probably the day of their arrival although it seems very late.

105. *Passerina cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.— Indigo Buntings were common in a few restricted localities April 26 to 29, when I left the region.

106. *Passerina ciris*. PAINTED BUNTING.— A brightly plumaged male was seen by Mr. Howard Hall in February. I have not the exact date.

107. *Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET Tanager.— This species arrived from the tropics April 28.

108. *Progne subis subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.— From February 28 to the time of my departure Purple Martins were constantly seen about the city of St. Petersburg and the surrounding country. There are hardly any martin houses, the result being that large numbers of them nest under cornices of buildings and wharves.

109. *Hirundo erythrogastra*. BARN SWALLOW.— I saw the first Barn Swallow on April 19, after which it was an abundant species.

110. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.— Noted at Charleston, S. C., on January 21, but not seen at St. Petersburg until February 7. Regularly observed after that date.

111. *Riparia riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.— One Bank Swallow was seen with other swallows about a small pond in St. Petersburg on April 10.

112. *Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE.— This species probably stands third in point of abundance among land birds throughout Pinellas county, being exceeded only by the Florida Blue Jay and the Mockingbird. They live about close to the houses and seem to be quite tame. For the most part their food consists of insects. I saw only one bird with a mouse, and none with small birds as prey. Young fully feathered and flying were seen with the parent birds during the last week of March.

113. *Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—Seen only twice, January 26 in a small park in St. Petersburg and on Pine Key on March 25.

114. *Vermivora celata celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—Seen in the pine woods near Salt Lake on February 7, a day when warblers were more abundant than any other during my stay. This is my only record.

115. *Compsothlypis americana americana*. PARULA WARBLER.—Migratory birds appeared on April 14, after which date they were frequently seen.

116. *Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER.—One of the most abundant birds in the trees of the city streets and yards from my arrival January 22 to the end of March after which they were less abundant.

117. *Dendroica dominica dominica*. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.—While not abundant these handsome Warblers could be found regularly in the denser palmetto groves on the keys, and to a lesser extent in the pine woods on the mainland.

118. *Dendroica vigorsi*. PINE WARBLER.—I first saw the Pine Warbler on February 7. It was at no time common, and could be found in only a few very restricted localities.

119. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*. YELLOW PALM WARBLER.—Abundant everywhere up to March 4. After that date they rapidly diminished in numbers. It is possible that *D. p. palmarum* was the form most abundant as I have had no experience in differentiating between the two in the field.

120. *Dendroica discolor*. PRAIRIE WARBLER.—The song of the Prairie Warbler could be constantly heard about the mangrove keys and among the mangroves on the shores of the shallow bayous, beginning March 6. Prior to that I did hear or see the birds. During the first two weeks of April they were abundant in the trees along the city streets.

121. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVEN-BIRD.—Seen at Salt Lake on February 7 and on Pine Key on March 25.

122. *Seiurus motacilla*. LOUISIANA WATER THRUSH.—Seen on April 26 which was probably some time after its arrival.

123. *Geothlypis trichas ignota*. FLORIDA YELLOW-THROAT.—A moderately common species in two or three places, but never seen elsewhere. Heard in song on February 15.

124. *Anthus rubescens*. PIPIT.—One Pipit was seen on the beach at St. Petersburg on March 2, and another on a small sand bar in the harbor on March 6. The latter was walking about among a flock of Plover, Black-skimmers and Caspian Terns.

125. *Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*. MOCKINGBIRD.—The Mockingbird is the most conspicuous, most abundant and best known land bird in the county. Every yard has one or more nests, and the birds can be seen and heard all day long everywhere. They also sing most of the night in smaller numbers, especially when the moon is shining.

126. **Dumetella carolinensis.** CATBIRD.—I saw only one Catbird during my entire stay. This was at Salt Lake.

127. **Toxostoma rufum.** BROWN THRASHER.—The Brown Thrasher was nearly as uncommon as the Catbird except in one spot where two or three individuals could usually be found. Perhaps the extreme abundance of the Mockingbird crowds the other Mimidæ.

128. **Thryothorus ludovicianus miamensis.**—FLORIDA WREN.—This form of the Carolina Wren was regularly found about Salt Lake and a few bayous, but I did not find it elsewhere.

129. **Thryomanes bewicki bewicki.** BEWICK'S WREN.—On February 27 I saw a Bewick's Wren north of the city. I was unable to visit the place again, and did not find the species elsewhere.

130. **Troglodytes aedon aedon.** HOUSE WREN.—Only one record. Seen near Salt Lake February 19.

131. **Regulus calendula calendula.** RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—A wave of Ruby-crowned Kinglets together with the following species appeared on February 5 and lasted until the 18th after which none were seen. During that time they were everywhere, being especially abundant in the camphor trees along the city streets.

132. **Polioptila cærulea cærulea.** BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—Came and went with the Ruby-crowned Kinglets. Extremely common during the two weeks mentioned under the preceding species.

133. **Hyllocichla guttata pallasi.** HERMIT THRUSH.—I saw several Hermit Thrushes at Salt Lake on February 7. I have no other record.

134. **Planesticus migratorius migratorius.** ROBIN.—Robins were rather scarce in Pinellas county. I saw them but rarely and then usually near or about the so-called "muck lots," where because of the black soil they probably found worms. The universal white sand discourages worm hunting elsewhere.

135. **Sialia sialis sialis.** BLUEBIRD.—While not particularly abundant Bluebirds could be found in many sections in fair numbers.